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MYCOLOGICAL BULLETIN

No. 29

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Columbus, Ohio, March 1, 1905

THE GENUS CREP-I-DO'-TUS.—About a dozen American species belong to this genus which is described as follows by Atkinson: "In *Crepidotus* the pileus is lateral, or eccentric, and thus more or less shelving, or it is resupinate, that is, lying flat or nearly so on the wood. The species are usually of small size, thin, soft and fleshy. The spores are reddish brown (ferruginous). The genus corresponds to *Pleurotus* among the white-spored agarics, or to *Claudopus* among the rosy-spored ones." Fig. 84 shows a very common species on logs and stumps in shady woods.

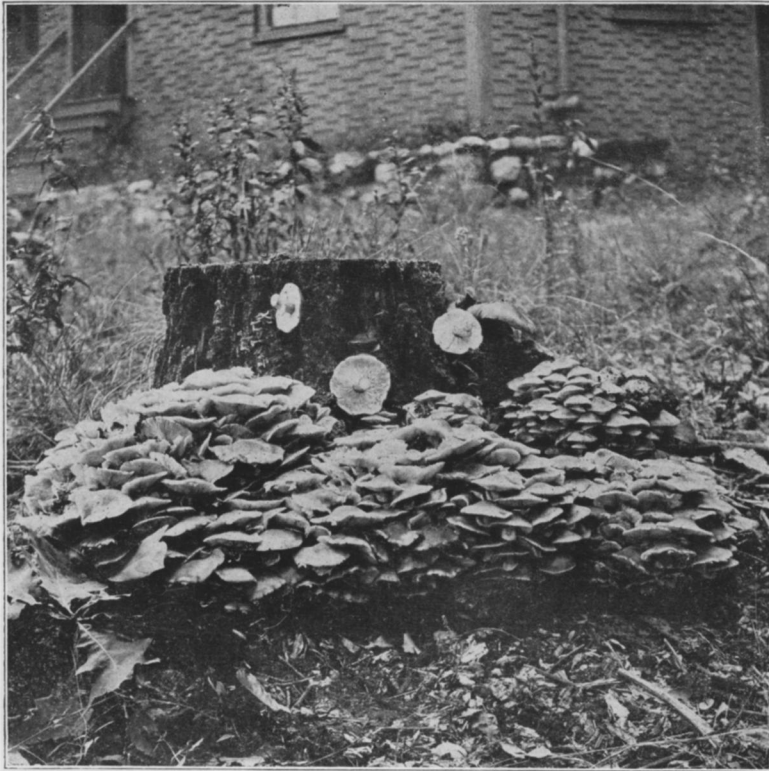


FIG. 92. AR-MIL-LA'-RI-A MEL'-LE-A. Photo by Frank H. Cloyes, Waltham, Mass. Same species as Fig. 86.

MYCOLOGICAL GLOSSARY.

- Ge'nus*: a group of closely related species.
Gib'bous: swollen at one point.
Gills: the *lamellae* or plates in an Agaric on which the basidiospores are borne.
Glab'rous: smooth, devoid of pubescence or hairiness.
Glaw'cous: with a whitish waxy bloom.
Gle'ba: in Gasteromycetes the spore-bearing cavernous tissue, as the Puffballs and Phalloids.
Gonid'ium: same as *Conidium*, but formerly used only for the green bodies (algae) in the tissue of Lichens.
Grega'rious: said of Mushrooms not solitary, but many in a locality growing together, yet not caespitose.
Gut'ta (pl. *guttæ*): drops or included oil-globules.
Gut'tate: with tear-like drops or *guttæ*.
Gut'tula (pl. *guttulae*): small drops or minute included oil-globules.
Gut'tulate: with *guttulae*.
Gynnocar'pous: with exposed hymenium at maturity.
Gyrate, gyrosc: wavy folds or like the brain convolutions.
Hab'itat: the natural place of growth of a plant.
Hausto'rium (pl. *haustoria*): a special branch of a hypha or projection that acts as a sucker and holdfast for a parasitic fungus.
Hel'eroecism: living on more than one host during the life-cycle; for example one Wheat Rust has its first stage on Barberry leaves.
Hir'sute: with stiff hairs.
Host: the plant or animal on which a parasitic fungus grows.
Homologous: said of parts having fundamental likeness in structure or of corresponding origin; analogy refers to similarity merely in function; homology takes into account only structure and origin.
Hy'aline: transparent, clear like glass.
Hygromet'ric: readily absorbing water.
Hygroph'anous: watery appearance when moist, but opaque when dry.
Hygroscop'ic: absorbing moisture from the air.
Hyme'nium: the fruit-bearing (spore-bearing) surface.
Hymenomyce'tes: those Basidiomycetous fungi which have the hymenium exposed.
Hy'menophore: the portion which bears the hymenium.
Hy'pha (pl. *hyphae*): one of the elongated cells or filaments of which the fungus is composed.
Hy'phal: pertaining to a hypha.
Hyphomycet'es: the "imperfect fungi" whose conidia are borne on superficial often floccose hyphae, pycnidia absent.
Hypocrate'riform: of the form of a cylindrical cup with outwardly turned margin; salver-form.
Hypogae'ous: below the surface of the ground.
Hypog'cnous: growing on the under side.
Hypophyl'lous: growing on the under side of a leaf.
Hypothal'lus: a membranous or fleshy base to perithecia or sporangia.
Hypothe'cium: the hyphal layer beneath the hymenium.
Hyste'rioid: elongate boat-shaped, like one of the group of *Hysteriaceae*.
Im'bricate: overlapping like shingles.
Imperfect fungi: those fruiting stages of fungi which precede the form that represents the final stage in the life-cycle of the species.
Incar'nate: flesh-colored.
Indehis'cent: not opening at maturity as an indehiscent peridium.
Indu'sium: in Phalloids it is the veil beneath the pileus.
Inferior: as the ring of an Agaric far down on the stem.
Infundib'uliform: funnel-shaped.
Innate: within or blending with the substance of a part.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

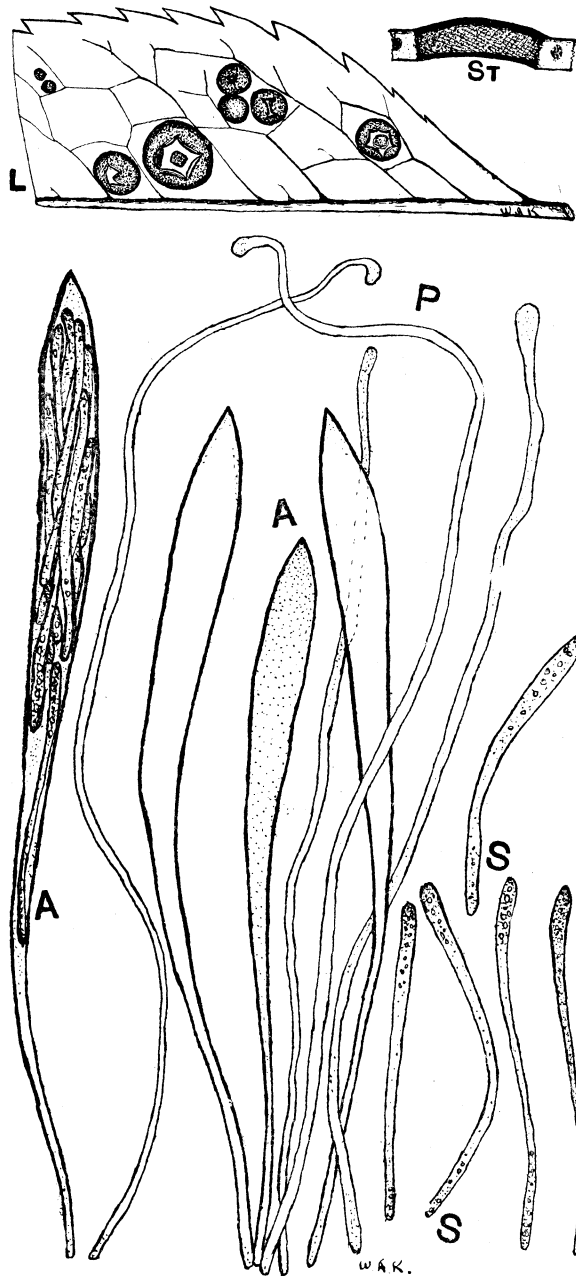


FIG. 93. RHY-TIS'-MA CON-CAV'-UM. A parasitic fungus on *Ilex verticillata* (Winter-berry). At L. is shown the leaf with the ripe fungus natural size; a section, slightly magnified, at St. The other figures show the microscopic structure.

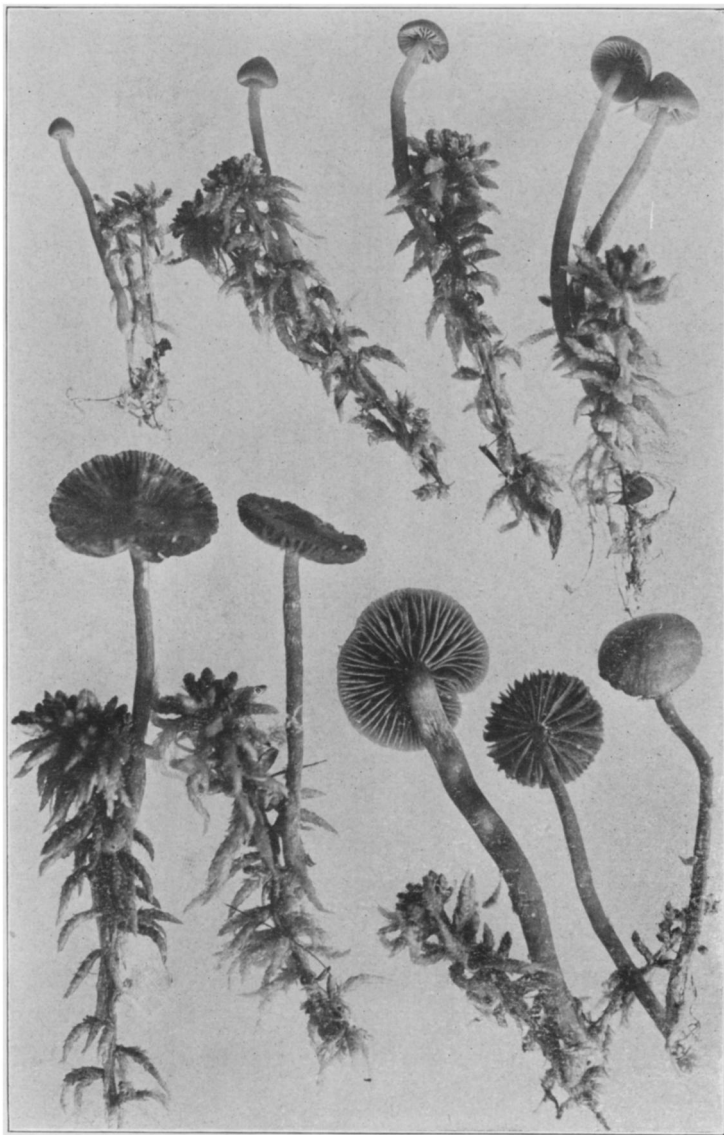


FIG. 94. GA'-LE-RA SPHAG'-NUM. This charming little Toadstool grows, as the cut shows, on the lower dead portion of the stems of Bogmoss or *Sphagnum*. It belongs to the section of ochre-spored *Agarics*. The specimens were collected on a cranberry island in Buckeye Lake, the latter part of October, 1904.

The Mycological Bulletin is issued on the 1st and 15th of each Month, Price 25c. Copies of Vol. II (1904) may be had for 50 cents each, or cloth bound copies for 75 cents. No copies remain of Vol. I (1903) except a few cloth bound for which 75 cents is charged.